

R. C. M. W.

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Fort Leavenworth, Library*

THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

10 July, 1926.

Review of Current Military Writings

FOR THE USE OF

**Instructors of the General Service Schools
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS**

April-June, 1926

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THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS PRESS

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THE NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL

Review of Current Military Writing

Instructions of the General Staff School

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I. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

With Index to Review

(Titles of books which have appeared under "New Books Received" in previous numbers of the R.C.M.W. are shown in italics.)

National Defense

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 NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1926. (War Department, Militia Bureau.) 248 pages. Library No. 355.442. .
 POLAR BEAR CLUB. (Official publication of the 339th Infantry, U.S. Army.) Organization Day number, Apr. 2, 1926. Library No. 940.333. .
 THE SPIRIT OF OLD WEST POINT. (1858-1862.) By Morris Schaff. 283 pages. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.) Library No. 355.721. .

Foreign Armies

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE. By Wiktorin. 7

Art of War—General

GESCHICHTE DER FRIEGSKUNST IM RAHMEN DER POLITISCHEN GESCHICHTE. (A HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR IN THE FRAME OF POLITICAL HISTORY.) (Vol. V.) By Hans Delbrück. German text, 178 pages. (Berlin: Georg Stilke, 1926.) Library No. 356.1. (For review of previous volumes see R.C.M.W. No. 20, p. 9.)

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Miscellaneous Subjects

AMERICAN BOOKTRADE DIRECTORY 1925: Including lists of publishers, booksellers, organizations and periodicals. 255 pages. (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1925.) Library No. 017.4.....	*
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*Not to be reviewed.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES 1924. (Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.) 140 pages. Library No. 310.....	*
THE LUCKY BAG. (Vol. XVII.) Year book of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Issued by the Graduating Class of 1910. Library No. 359.....	*
THE LUCKY BAG. (Vol. XVIII.) Annual of the Brigade of Midshipmen. Edited by the Graduating Class of 1911. Library No. 359.....	*
CHICAGO FOR THE TOURIST. Issued by the Passenger Department, Illinois Central. 48 pages. Library No. 917.731.....	*
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*Not to be reviewed.

II. REVIEW OF BOOKS

INFORMATION ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

By J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, Jr., Hon. Secretary, Association for International Understanding. 216 pages. (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1925.) Library No. 356.7.

In this book, the author presents the essential facts of the history of disarmament discussions, from the Peace Conference of Paris to April, 1925, tracing the successive steps which have led up to the situation as it faces us today.

Following a brief chapter on the *Moral Obligation to Disarm*, based on President Wilson's Fourth Point, the author gives an account of—

The Work of the Peace Conference, 1919-1920;

The Resolution of the International Financial Conference, Brussels, October, 1920;

The Work of the League of Nations, 1920-1924;

The Work of Independent Agencies, 1921-1925, viz:

The Washington Conference, 1921-1922;

The Moscow Conference, December, 1922;

The Conference on Central American Affairs, 1922-1923;

The Fifth Pan-American Conference, 1923;

concluding with a chapter on the Demilitarized Zones already in existence in many parts of the world.

There is a documentary appendix of six important treaties and conventions, as well as statistical tables showing the following:

A Comparison of the Armies of the Powers, 1914 and 1924;

Allied War Losses.

The book is of interest to all students of military history and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

DIE HEERE EUROPAS. (THE ARMIES OF EUROPE). (A Military-Political Handbook)

By Lt. Colonel Wiktorin, German Army. German text, 128 pages. (Charlottenburg: Offene Worte, 1926.) Library No. 355.41.

Aside from the first part (17 pages) which is devoted to an account of the military plight of the former Central Powers of Europe as the result of the Treaty of Versailles, and to the general military-political conditions in Europe at the end of and since the World War, this book contains much valuable information in the form of data on the military strength and organization of the following named powers:

The Great Entente: France, Belgium, England, and Italy.

The Little Entente: Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, and Poland.

The Former Central Powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Russia.

The Baltic States, Greece and Turkey: Lithuania, Livonia, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, and Turkey.

The Neutral States: Northern Group—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland; Central Group—Switzerland; Southern Group—Spain, Portugal, and Albania.

The following points are covered in each case: Area; Component Nationalities; Military-Geographical Situation; Military-Political Conditions; Military-Economic Situation; Military Organization; National Defense System; War Budget; Military Peace Strength; Probable Military War Strength; Military High Command; Number and Composition of Larger Units; Strength and Composition of the Various Branches of the Military Service, Armament, Equipment, Trains, and Military Establishments; Military Education in Civil Life; The Navy.

The book is of general interest; it is of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS TO FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS VOLUME II

By Bt. Major G. G. Eady, M.C., p.s.c., Royal Engineers. 240 pages, 18 maps. (London: Sifton Praed & Co., 1926.) Library No. 357.01.

According to the reviews in British service journals, this book has been enthusiastically received by British army officers, as meeting a long felt need.

While the majority of the illustrations selected are taken from the Napoleonic Wars, the Franco-Prussian War, the Russo-Japanese War, and the World War, all periods of military history are represented to some extent.

The work is based entirely on the British Field Service Regulations, Volume II, its chapters, headings, sections, and arabic numbers to subparagraphs corresponding throughout with those of the latter.

A list of maps and a complete bibliography are given; but it is to be regretted that no alphabetical index has been added.

For a detailed critical review of this book from the British view-point see p. 208-209, *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, February, 1926.

The book is of general value to all officers.

A. B.

CE QU'IL FAUT SAVOIR DE L'INFANTERIE. (WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN OF THE INFANTRY)

By Lt. Colonel Br. M. Abadie, French Infantry. French text, 205 pages. (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle & Co., 1924.) Library No. 358.11.

This book is written for officers of other branches who may be required to employ or to cooperate with infantry.

In Part I, which deals with the composition, organization and combat means of the infantry, a chapter each is devoted to the following subjects:

The characteristics of the infantry;

Infantry organization up to include the regiment;

The fire power of the infantry; the characteristics of infantry weapons and their projectiles; ammunition allowances; probable future developments in infantry armament;

Infantry fire; its execution and effect, including rifle, automatic rifle, hand and rifle grenades, machine guns, 37-mm. guns, and Stokes mortars; other infantry combat means, such as gas, flame-throwers, mines, etc.; infantry losses in combat; infantry ammunition supply;

Protection of the infantry against hostile fire; concealment, armor, organization of the terrain, antigas protection;

Observation, liaison, and the transmission of communications in the infantry.

Part II, consisting of seven chapters, is devoted to the infantry in offensive combat.

After a general discussion of offensive action, including the functions of the various echelons of command from the section to the regiment, the author passes to the attack by the progressive steps of the approach march and the gaining of contact, in both open and close terrain, special attention being given to the formations of units (section to regiment), responsibility of leaders, supporting fires, etc.

The discussion of the attack consists in the application of the French offensive doctrine to the various phases of the action and the period immediately following, *viz*: artillery preparation; departure and progress to assaulting distance; the assault; the organization of the conquered terrain; the maintenance of contact; and the exploitation of success.

A chapter each is devoted to the support of the infantry by the other arms (artillery, air service, cavalry, and engineers), and to the rôle of the tanks.

The successive phases of the attack are illustrated by historical examples from the World War, supported by good sketches.

Part III, consisting of six chapters, is concerned with the infantry in defensive combat.

A general discussion of defensive combat is followed by a detailed description of the progressive steps leading to the defense of a position, *viz*:

Preparation for defensive combat: plans of fire; organization of the terrain; the mission of outposts; measures for the employment of reserves.

Development of defensive combat: counterpreparation; the alert; action of outposts; combat on the position of resistance.

Counterattacks.

Separate chapters are devoted both in Parts II and III, to the offensive and defensive aspects, respectively, of special infantry operations: raids; night combat; attack and defense of woods, localities, and river crossings; mountain combat; withdrawal from action and retirement.

The book contains little that is new, being more or less a compilation from the French Infantry Drill Regulations, the Artillery Field Service Regulations and the Provisional Instructions for the Employment of Large Units, which it explains and expands by means of discussions and illustrations.

The following points contained in this book are of special interest, *viz*: To the Infantry and Artillery Subsections—the importance given to the infantry-artillery liaison and the discussion of the means for securing same. To the G-2 section, the historical examples taken from the World War.

J. G. O.

LE FEU.—L'INFANTERIE DANS LE FEU MODERNE. (FIRE.— INFANTRY IN MODERN FIRE ACTION)

By Col. Barbeyrac de Saint-Marice.—*Revue d'Infanterie*, in 4 instalments, September-December, 1925. French text, 124 pages.

The author deplores what he considers a tendency on the part of modern infantry to accomplish its missions by maneuver rather than by fire action, relying too much upon the artillery for a fire-support which always proves inadequate.

In the attack, he considers that the infantry should open at extreme ranges with its maximum possible volume of fire, and that the advance and maneuver should be solely for the increased effectiveness of all its weapons, with the eventual object of creating a "zone of death" covering the enemy's "useful ground" to a depth of two thousand meters. He is of the belief that fire alone will defeat an enemy, and that the actual assault should not be launched until the enemy shows clearly that he is ready to leave.

In discussing the application of his system of controlling and coordinating the fire of larger units, the author displays a truly refreshing degree of optimism.

The treatise is illustrated by diagrams and sketches and should prove of some interest to the Infantry Subsection.

S. B. B.

DIE KAMPFWAGEN FREMDER HEERE. (THE TANKS OF FOREIGN ARMIES)

German text, 95 pages, 87 illustrations. (Berlin: R. Eisenschmidt, 1926.) Library No. 358.116.

This book contains illustrations and detailed description of the various types of tanks adopted by the following named powers:

France, England, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Livonia, Lithuania, Finland, Esthonia, and the United States of North America.

Annexed is a recapitulation in tabular form showing, by country, the types of tanks adopted or undergoing experimentation, giving dimensions, clearance, armor, rate of speed, armament, character of motor, fuel capacity, effective radius, maneuvering ability over difficult terrain, and destructive capacity.

Of interest to the Infantry Subsection and of special value to the Tank School.

A. B.

TASCHENBUCH DER TANKS. (HANDBOOK ON TANKS)

By Captain Fritz Heigl, Austrian Army, Ret. German text, 402 pages, 105 illustrations, and 65 tables. (Munich: Lehmanns, 1926.) Library No. 858.116.

This book contains a comprehensive presentation of the tank weapon, its methods of combat, and of antitank defense.

Part I gives a thorough treatise of this weapon and its essential parts, as well as of the characteristics and tactical qualities, powers and limitations upon which the classification of tanks is based.

Part II includes the organization of the tank forces of the following named Powers, together with detailed descriptions of the various types of tanks employed in their armies:

Belgium; Brazil; Chile; Germany; England; Esthonia; Finland; France; Greece; Italy; Japan; Yugoslavia; Livonia; Lithuania; Persia; Poland; Rumania; Russia; Sweden; Switzerland; Spain; Czechoslovakia; United States of North America.

The concluding chapters of this part are devoted to the identification of tanks on aerial photographs.

Part III deals with tank combat and antitank defense:

The Employment of Tanks; The Modern Tank Attack; Tanks in Mobile Operations; Weaknesses of Tanks; Active Antitank Defense; By the Infantry (3 cases), by means of Tanks, by means of Close-Combat Artillery, by means of the Air Service, by means of Long Range Artillery, by means of Gas and Poison Smoke, by means of Electric Waves;—Passive Antitank Defense: by means of Natural Obstacles, by means of Artificial Obstacles.

The book is profusely illustrated throughout.

Of interest to all officers of the combat branches and of special value to the Infantry Subsection and to the Tank School.

A. B.

April-June, 1926

**ANLEITUNG ZUR AUSBILDUNG IM SCHIESSEN MIT S.M.G.
(TRAINING GUIDE FOR HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRING)**

By Major Ritter v. Schobert and Captain Veith, German Army.
German text, 236 pages. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Son, 1926.) Library No. 358.11.

This book is based on the German Heavy Machine Gun Firing Regulations (1925), which it elaborates by means of illustrations and examples.

Of interest to infantry and cavalry officers and of special value to the Infantry and Cavalry Schools.

A. B.

GIBERNES D'ARTILLEUR. (ARTILLERY GOSSIP) (Vol. III)

By Colonel Edmond Cambuzat, French Army. French text, 289 pages.
(Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1925.) Library No. 358.13.

Rambling discussions, a mixture of theory, philosophy, and criticism of World War methods, principally the latter. Sometimes amusing but of little military value. The discussions are grouped under four heads:

Attack, Defense and Withdrawal.

The Concrete Case (i.e., reminiscences, history, and map and terrain exercises, with reference to military education).

Portee Artillery and Pack Artillery.

Liaison.

R. S. P.

DER LUFTKRIEG. (AERIAL WARFARE)

By Captain Hans Ritter, General Staff, German Army. German text, 263 pages. (Berlin: Koehler, 1926.) Library No. 358.17.

Beginning with a detailed account of the status of military aviation in France, England, and Germany at the beginning of the World War, the author follows, step by step, the origin and gradual development of the *matériel*, technique, tactics and strategy of aerial warfare through the years of the World War and up to the present day.

The book is of special value to the Air Service Subsection.

A. B.

AERIAL SURVEYING BY RAPID METHODS

By Bennett Melvill Jones, A.F.C., M.A., and Major J. C. Griffiths, B. Eng., Hon. B. Sc. 159 pages with plates and diagrams. (Cambridge: University Press, 1925.) Library No. 526.9.

This book is a description of experiments conducted by the authors for the purpose of developing rapid methods of aerial surveying. The book is highly technical and is of no general value to the instructor personnel. It is of interest and value to the Air Service and Engineer Subsections.

D. Mc., Jr.

PRINCIPLES OF EVACUATION

By Lt. Colonel T. L. Rhoads, M.C., U. S. Army. 120 pages. (Reprinted from *The Military Surgeon*, 1924, Vol. LIV.) Library No. 357.83.

Under this heading the author has described, in a single pamphlet, the evacuation of human and animal casualties in war from the front to the Zone of the Interior, and the supply of medical material. He has included

many observations on sanitary and other measures for the conservation of man-power. The pamphlet is divided into chapters as follows:

- Chapter I. The Comprehensive Plan.
- II. The Division Evacuation.
- III. Army Corps and Army Evacuation.
- IV. Communications Zone Evacuation.

In each of these chapters the author goes into the figures on which his calculations are based, describes the types of medical establishments required, and discusses the principles governing their location and operation.

The pamphlet should be read by everyone who desires a comprehensive idea of what evacuation of casualties in war means, its influence on military operations, and the necessity for proper provision for and coordination of the evacuation system. The errors and points of disagreement with other teachings are minor only.

Of general value.

H. C. G.

ANDREW JACKSON'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BRITISH, OR THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY IN THE WAR OF 1812

By Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. 402 pages. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1926.) Library No. 973.5.

"It is almost a century since Andrew Jackson was first elected President, but to this day the historians are describing the various episodes of his life and bringing to light new and heretofore unknown material. There have been few more popular figures in our national history. The most recent contribution to our knowledge of Jackson's military career is this account of the operations in Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812. It was that campaign against the British, culminating in the Battle of New Orleans, which made Jackson a national leader and did much to bring about his election to the Presidency in 1828. Yet it is a strange fact that the details of Jackson's activities in Mississippi have been largely overlooked or imperfectly presented by historians. Mrs. Rowland, wife of the director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, has based her narrative of Jackson's campaign on original sources. The story has popular interest and is well authenticated." (Reprint of review on p. 446, *The American Review of Reviews*, April, 1926.)

The book is of interest to all students of American History and of special value to the G-2 section.

DEUX LEÇONS DE LA GUERRE DE SECESSION. (TWO LESSONS FROM THE WAR OF SECESSION)

By Lieut. Colonel M. Daille, French Army. French text, 110 pages, 3 maps. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1925.) Library No. 973.7.

The preface to this book consists of a letter written by General Debeney, French Army, to Brigadier General Frank Parker, U. S. Army, to whom the work is dedicated. A translation of this letter is as follows:

"My Dear Parker:

"In our conversations before the Great War, I had several occasions to tell you of the interest taken by me in the study of the War of Secession.

"I saw there a great nation accomplishing in four years the evolution which the European armies had passed through during a century; the operations, commencing with the meeting of small professional armies, ended in

large maneuvers, executed over immense fronts by several armies gathered under one command and combining their effort with that of the naval forces.

"Moreover, rail and water ways were utilized to the extreme, and the industrial power of the nation was methodically put to work even to the point of determining the outcome of the struggle.

"The importance of these phenomena was emphasized to everyone during the Great War and, in resuming the work of peace, it was pointed out that it would be well to examine into this period during which our allies had shown themselves to be precursors.

"As you know, our comrade Lieutenant-Colonel Daille was selected for this work; you are aware of his competence, and I approve of his having characterized the spirit of his work by dedicating it to an officer of the great and wonderful American Army, who is to us at once a former comrade in arms and a friend.

"Sincerely yours,

"General Debeney."

CONTENTS: Part I—The Gettysburg Campaign (June-July, 1863).

Part II—Grant's Operations in 1864.

Of interest to all officers as presenting two of the most important phases of the Civil War and the lessons contained therein, from the view-point of the French Army in the light of the developments of the World War.

A. B.

THE GENESIS OF THE WORLD WAR

By Harry Elmer Barnes. 750 pages. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926.) Library No. 940.35.

The author, Professor of Historical Sociology, Smith College; William Bayard Cutting Fellow in History, Columbia University (1916-17); and Bibliographic Editor of "Foreign Affairs" (1922-26) presents his work as an *introduction* to the study of the problems of the responsibility for the World War.

The primary purpose of the book, according to the author, is to arouse interest in the subject and to create a general conviction that there is here a major international problem, the nature and importance of which are scarcely realized by even the average educated American. The author states that he believes the truth about the causes of the World War to be one of the liveliest and most important practical issues of the present day; that it is basic in the whole matter of the present European and world situation, resting as it does upon an unfair and unjust Peace Treaty, which was itself erected upon a most uncritical and complete acceptance of the grossest form of war time illusions concerning war guilt; that the facts in the case are also of the greatest significance as an aid in attacking the whole problem of the future of war—the chief menace to the inhabitants of our planet today.

The work is a presentation, from the view-point of the author, of the subject of war guilt as it now stands on the basis of the secret documents published since 1917 and the monographic literature which has appeared during that period, analyzing and assessing the significance of this new documentary material, a complete bibliography of which is appended.

Disclaiming the animus of pro-Germanism, the author states that he has no traces of German ancestry; that all his cultural and education prejudices are strongly pro-British and pro-French; that the "La Fayette we are here!" attitude toward France was from the beginning an integral part of his education; and that he accepted thoroughly in 1917-18 the "conventional mythology in the Entente epic."

The author further states that the main animus and tendency motivating him in preparing this book is a hatred of war in general and an ardent desire to execute an adequate exposure of the authors of the late World War in particular.

While making no effort to free Germany of her mutual share in the responsibility for the general international system which inclined Europe towards war, though he does not believe that it can be demonstrated that Germany was more at fault here than any other major European nation, the author places the guilt upon *France and Russia*, explaining, however, that he uses these terms in a purely conventional sense, and actually means the guilt of a few men like *Izvolski, Sazonov, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Poincaré, Delcassé, Paul Combon, Viviani, et al.*

He emphasizes his full recognition of the fact that France under men like *Caillaux, Herriot, Painlevé and Combes* is quite a different matter from France under *Poincaré and Delcassé*, and that the mass of the French people were for peace in 1914.

Professor Barnes announces that he has presented only conclusions which are the logical outgrowth of the facts presented, and that before publication each chapter of his book has been carefully read and criticized by one or more of the chief specialists on the subject matter of that particular chapter. Explaining that in so vast a field many slips are possible and new evidence may require the modification of certain statements, the author expresses his conviction, however, that the general outline of the picture and the basic conclusions reached will remain unshaken, and that subsequent additions to our information will only serve to make the case against the Entente even more decisive.

The book is of interest to all students of the diplomatic history of the World War and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

LA GRANDE GUERRE ET LA VÉRITÉ 1914-1919. (THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919)

By Major Perreau. French text, 452 pages. (Paris: Paul Catin, 1924.) Library No. 940.32.

This book is a condensation and revision of "*Victoire chère et Paix de Dupes*" written by the same author.

It covers very briefly the author's opinions as to the causes of the Great War and discusses the principal operations.

From a technical military point of view the book is of little value as the operations touched upon are covered very sketchily. It is of interest, however, as it points out that, despite the teachings of military history, many of the lessons learned in past wars were ignored in the Great War with the consequent loss of many lives and a failure to achieve victory.

H. H. F.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS OF THE GREAT WAR

By Frank J. Adkins, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. 292 pages. (New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., 1919.) Library No. 940.4.

This is a collection of readable essays, written in 1914, and reprinted twice in 1918 and again in 1919.

Part One, 103 pages deals with Germany, its growth, beginning with 410 A.D. with the invasion of Attila the Hun, German character, and German culture, as understood by the writer, for the purpose of showing the underlying forces and causes that led Germany to decide it was time to "Hack her way through" to her "place in the sun."

Part Two, 52 pages, is devoted to France, the Pioneer of Civilization. It sets forth the writer's conception of the forces which have placed France in her present state of being, which is "the very antithesis of that of Germany."

Part Three, 56 pages, discusses the Slavs and their problems, treating of the Balkan Slavs, Poland, Bohemia, Serbia, and Bulgaria, largely as preliminary to a more thorough discussion of Russia and her place and responsibilities in the World War.

Part Four, 53 pages, treats of England and Sea Power, giving the need for and the history of the development of English Sea Power, its obligations and benefits.

Of interest in the study of the underlying causes of the World War.

J. I. M.

DER STELLUNGSKRIEG 1914-1918. (THE POSITION WAR 1914-1918)

By Friedrich Seesselberg. 487 pages, 268 illustrations. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Son, 1926.) Library No. 940.3.

After being invalided from the Western Front where he had served for several years with the infantry of the front line, the author was appointed a member of the Scientific Commission of the Prussian War Ministry. The special task assigned him while functioning in this capacity was the preparation of a technical and economic study of the stabilized phase of the World War as such, with a view to future military-scientific exploitation.

According to the author, the work represented by the volume in question is based on the results of this official study, as well as on other official sources available to him, and has been prepared with the assistance of war-experienced experts in their respective branches.

No military-historical bibliography is given, and comparatively few references to sources are contained in the footnotes.

In this connection, the author explains that it is not his intention to treat the purely historical and operative side of the World War; these, he states, are receiving detailed attention in the German Official History of the War which, in his opinion will fully answer the need for the establishment and retention of facts with regard to operations in general. On the other hand, he wishes to draw special attention to the technical, tactical, and psychological characteristics of the stabilized operations which, in his opinion, have given a decisive stamp to the war, notwithstanding the greatness of the mobile operations during that period.

Under the heading "From Hammer to Anvil," Chapter I of the book treats the period of transition from mobile to stabilized operations.

Chapter II is devoted to the relations of the German State and Society to the conditions of stabilized operations.

Chapter III discusses the spirit and morale of the German Army during the period 1914-1918.

Chapter IV gives a comparison, from the psychological view-point, of the combat means and methods employed by the various Powers.

Chapter V deals with the economic necessities for the pursuance of stabilized operations, particularly with respect to material and its delivery to the front.

Chapter VI, prepared in connection with Lieutenant General Constantine v. Altmann, German Army, Retired, treats of the tactical apparatus of the position war. This chapter constitutes about three-fourths of the entire volume and is profusely illustrated with diagrams and sketches. It is a detailed account of the selection, occupation, organization, development, concealment, and defense of positions under varied conditions including all their component parts and accessories, as well as the functions of the various arms, weapons, and other combat means employed in their organization and defense.

Chapter VII, written by a medical officer, treats of the effect produced by stabilized operations on the nerves of the German forces.

Chapter VIII, contains three historical examples, accompanied by sketches, of infantry and artillery cooperation.

This work is one of the most complete treatises of the details of stabilized operations that has appeared so far.

It is of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-2 and G-3 sections.

A. B.

LES ORIGINES IMMÉDIATES DE LA GUERRE, 28 JUIN-4 AOÛT
1914. (THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE WAR, 28 JUNE
TO 4 AUGUST, 1914)

By Pierre Renouvin, Conservateur a la Bibliotheque-Musee de la Guerre. French text, 277 pages. (Paris: Alfred Costes, 1925.) Library No. 940.35.

"M. Renouvin is a cautious objective scholar. He has sifted carefully all the evidence on the diplomatic crisis which followed the assassination of the Archduke at Sarajevo. He has written by far the best account of the immediate causes of the war which has appeared from the hand of a Frenchman. He establishes, day by day and hour by hour, the exact sequence of actions, together with the motives and consequences of these actions. This is the kind of book which makes a real advance toward the truth. He sweeps away most of the legends which have fed upon prejudice, propaganda, and ignorance, and which led the Versailles Peace Commission presided over by Mr. Lansing to make the untrue charge that Germany and her allies deliberately plotted the war. But even after clearing away the falsifications and legends which have too long passed current in the Entente countries, M. Renouvin still has serious charges against the Central Powers which throw on them a large share of the responsibility. One of these, however, we do not think is sound: it is to the effect that Bethmann-Hollweg gave way to the pressure of the Prussian militarists on the night of July 30 before Russian general mobilization.

"On certain other points we could have wished that M. Renouvin had expressed himself more at length. One of these is the question of Serbia's provocation to Austria and the problem of M. Pashitch's responsibility. Another point is the somewhat obscure rôle of France during the July days in her relations to Russia, and the precise influence exercised by President Poincaré and by Paléologue and Izvolski.

"Historical students will endorse M. Renouvin's conclusion that in the last analysis there may be said to be three general causes for the outbreak of the War: suspicion and fear on the part of officials; the system of alliances, and the fear of weakening them, which made Germany afraid to restrain Austria, just as France was afraid to restrain Russia; and the influence in a crisis which is exercised by the pressure of technical military considerations. These causes were at work more or less in all countries in Europe."—(Reprint of review by S. B. F. on pp. 354-355, *The American Historical Review*, January, 1926.)

Of interest to all students of the history of the World War, and of special value to the G-2 section.

ISVOLSKY AND THE WORLD WAR: BASED ON THE DOCUMENTS
RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

By Friedrich Stieve; translated by E. W. Dickes. 249 pages. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926.) Library No. 923.

A book on the War Guilt, based on the diplomatic correspondence of A. P. Isvolsky, Russian ambassador in Paris, between 1911 and 1914, the

great majority of these documents having been published by the Soviet Government in 1922, under the title of *Material for the History of Franco-Russian Relations, 1910-1914*.

Dr. Stieve presents the conclusions drawn by him from this correspondence of which numerous extracts are given. The book develops a trenchant attack on the policy of Isvolsky, Sasonov, and Poincaré, all of whom it roundly charges with having worked for war.

Of interest in the study of the causes of the World War.

A. B.

FIX BAYONETS!

By John W. Thomason, Jr., Captain, U. S. Marine Corps. 245 pages. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926.) Library No. 940.333.

An account by a professional soldier of the exploits of the United States Marines at Belleau Woods, at Soissons, at Blanc Mont, through five months of the heaviest open fighting of the World War.

A very interesting book which possesses some historical value as a side light on the operations of the 4th Brigade in general and on the actions of the American Marines in particular.

A. B.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NEXT WAR

By John Bakeless. 318 pages. (New York: The Viking Press, 1926.) Library No. 356.8.

"* * * Mr. Bakeless offers scant support to the pacifists. What is worse, he bases his estimate of the existing international situation on an analytical study of the causes of modern war—a labor which no pacifist society has so far undertaken. When a man who has written as sound a book as *The Economic Causes of Modern War*—almost the only basic study in all the recent welter of pacifist palaver—comes out with a flat statement on the world situation of today, it is at least worthy of serious notice. In the book under review he says: 'When we have given full weight to all optimistic arguments, the regrettable fact remains that the world we live in is quite as charged with tension, quite as filled with national desires still unappeased, and bristles with quite as many threats of war as the outwardly peaceful world we dwelt in so thoughtlessly and happily in 1914.'

"This sentence sums up his findings, based on a review of the causes of war and on the failure of the World War to eliminate those causes or to evolve a positive method of preventing war. 'The increase of population,' he says, 'in every part of the globe and the rise of the industrial system—together with the complex system of imperative needs that every nation necessarily feels as soon as it becomes thickly populated and is fairly well advanced on the road to individualism—are the primary causes of all modern wars.' Then, chapter by chapter, he examines the situation of today and finds the old tensions still existing, if not augmenting.

"Of rivalry in the Pacific he says: 'To the Americans the difficulties due to Japanese fecundity, which have narrowly missed producing war on two or three occasions, are of immediate and intimate significance. There is not the least reason why a Japanese-American war need ever take place; but there is the best reason in the world why we should not ignore or minimize its possibility.' " * * * —(Extract from review by S. M. in the *Coast Artillery Journal*, June, 1926.)

For detailed review see the *New York Times Book Review*, March 28, 1926.

The book is of general interest to all officers.

THE HISTORIAN AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

By Allen Johnson, Professor of American History, Yale University. 179 pages. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926.) Library No. 900.

Judging by the style and appeal to the interest of the reader, Dr. Johnson probably compiled this book from lectures prepared for American university students. The view-point and many illustrative examples are American. The book offers valuable material for lectures on methodology.

The tables below compare the contents of the book with the 1925-1926 Outline of Methods for Examination of Sources, Military History, General Service Schools.

The Historian and Historical Evidence.	Military History—Examination of Sources—Outline of Method.
Chapter:	Heading:
I. The Sources of Information.	I. Classification of Sources
II. The Basis of Historical Doubt.	II. External Criticism.
III. The Technique of Historical Criticism.	III. Internal Criticism.
IV. The Assessment of Evidence.
V. The Evolution of Method.
VI. The Nature of Historical Proof.	IV. Establishment of the Facts.
VII. The Use of Hypotheses.
.....	V. Synthesis.
.....	VI. Exposition.

Of special value to the G-2 section.

T. J. C.

THEORY OF HISTORY

By Frederick T. Teggart, Professor of Social Institutions in the University of California. 231 pages. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925.) Library No. 901.

The investigator of the past, the writer of history like the prospector for minerals, before he begins his work, should have decided what he is going to look for and what he is going to do with it when he gets it.

The writer of military history as a rule, to carry the analogy further, like the grub-staked miner, has this problem solved for him. He looks for the underlying principles in the operations of war toward which he directs his investigation. Sometimes these principles are broad and far-reaching and cover the actions of nations over periods of years and sometimes they deal with the minutiae of minor tactics and of the operation of material.

The period selected for study is always that offering the most material to the problem in hand and this period is generally the latest war.

The writer of general history has no such limitations. The purpose of general history is to present the past in such a manner that humanity may learn from its lessons and avoid its mistakes. The historian however as a rule makes his presentation in accordance with the prejudices of his age and surroundings. Until recently it has been a general theory that the general trend of the human race was upward, toward perfection. The author urges that this theory be discarded and instead the human race be regarded as capable of perfection but not necessarily advancing toward perfection. The study of the past then should be pursued with a view to learning how the activities of men shown may be directed toward progress and an ultimate perfection.

April-June, 1926

The writer is unnecessarily obscure and involved in his presentation of his subject. If a few simple words in common use replaced part of the dictionary vocabulary of the author the book would be more readable. The book is of indirect value to the G-2 section only.

T. F. V. N.

THE MANUFACTURE OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL: AN ELEMENTARY STUDY IN THE SOURCES OF STORY

By J. W. Jeudwine, LL.B. Camb. 260 pages. (London: Williams and Norgate, 1916.) Library No. 900.

This work opens with a short discussion of the value of oral tradition. The author states that practically all of the older written records are either based on or are compilations of oral traditions. The value to be assigned oral tradition is much greater under certain circumstances than is generally admitted. Where the records of the past, as is the case often among an illiterate people, are kept by being committed to memory by a special class, bards, skalds, poets, or law men and priests, they may be given much more credence. This is especially the case with records of customs, manners, law, and religious rites. Applying this rule to the study of British constitutional history it will be found that much very valuable material is contained in the English Common Law, in the Brehon Law (the traditional common law of Ireland) and in the Scandinavian sagas. These began to be recorded about the XII century. The written records, of these oral traditions have to be investigated very carefully and require the knowledge of several languages over a period of many centuries.

The book is of considerable general interest. It has no value to any but the G-2 section of these schools and only an indirect value to that section.

T. F. V. N.

PIONEER DAYS IN THE EARLY SOUTHWEST.

By Grant Foreman. 314 pages, 2 maps. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1926.) Library No. 917.3.

This volume, written by a prominent student of southwestern history, deals more particularly with what is now the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. The material presented is the result of many years of study and research in the Archives at Washington, the manuscript division of the Congressional Library, the Ayer Collection, the old court files of St. Louis, old tribal records in the Indian Office at Muskogee, the Archives of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, and Arkansas, as well as other sources. A large part of this material has never before been published.

Of interest to all officers.

A. B.

THE DESTINY OF A CONTINENT

By Manuel Ugarte; translated from the Spanish by Catherine A. Phillips, and edited by J. Fred Rippey, Assistant Professor of History, University of Chicago. 296 pages. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1925.) Library No. 327.980.

Manuel Ugarte, author of *The Future of Latin America* and *The Destiny of a Continent*, who is considered one of Latin America's most brilliant thinkers and writers is a native of Buenos Aires, Argentina. On completion of his literary education in Paris, where he won almost immediate recognition, he became an ardent advocate of a union of the Latin-American

republics against what he regards as the growing menace of North American domination. The greater part of his career has been devoted to public speaking; he has frequently addressed large audiences in Spain, as well as in every capital of the Latin-American republics, and once at Columbia University in the United States.

Ugarte is confronted, as Professor Rippey points out, with the spectacle of the "North Americans virtually in control, officially or unofficially, of the political and economic life of fourteen of the twenty Hispanic American republics." Foreign investors have gained power even in the remaining six.

According to Professor Rippey, the fear of aggression from the United States is as old as the Spanish-American Nations themselves and has been gradually extended to the utmost limits of Hispanic America, as the result of the following incidents:

The annexation of Texas;

The war with Mexico;

The raids of the North American filibusters in the fifties of the last century;

The attempt to coerce President Diaz of Mexico, and the efforts of this executive to rally the Latin-American states to his support;

The energetic efforts of James G. Blaine to play the rôle of mediator on the American Continent;

Secretary of State Frelinghuysen's contention that European nations should not be permitted to arbitrate disputes in Latin America;

The assertion in many quarters of the United States of a desire to dominate the canal zone;

The unpleasant incident of Chile, known as the "Baltimore Affair;"

The vigorous action of Admiral Benham to prevent the restoration of monarchy in Brazil;

The interposition of the United States in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute which resulted in a decision sustaining the claims of Great Britain;

The Spanish American War;

The growing aggressiveness of the United States in both the economic and the political sphere; President Roosevelt's conduct with reference to the Panama Canal Zone and his brandishing of the "Big Stick" in the West Indies and Central America; Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy," and Lodge's Magdalena Bay Resolution, all tended to aggravate the uneasy suspicion of Latin America until it broke forth in a veritable epidemic of Yankeephobia which swept the entire region from Mexico City to Santiago and Buenos Aires and resulted in growing aloofness and hostility towards the United States.

It is pointed out that Europeans were partially responsible for this state of mind, motivated largely by political and economic jealousy of the United States.

President Wilson made the correction of this Latin-American attitude one of the first concerns of his administration and succeeded in gradually regaining the confidence of the Hispanic American states and people.

With the passing of President Wilson, Hispanic Americans once more began to relapse into a state of Yankeephobia. They were alarmed by the pertinacity with which the United States insisted upon the incorporation of the Monroe Doctrine into the League Covenant, fearing that it was because the interest of the United States in its southern neighbors did not end with that guaranty. They took up their old suspicion that the Monroe Doctrine was designed to protect them from Europe only that they might in due time be absorbed by the United States.

Ugarte believes that the conflict is between two civilizations—the Anglo-Saxon on the one hand, the Latin on the other, and that any attempt of the one to dominate the other is *imperialism*. He advocates resistance on the part of Latin America, not by taking over the North American culture, but by returning to "the stream of fertilized idealism" which has

its sources in Spain, France, and Italy. "A people which in development is false to its race," he asserts, "is a lost people." But "Spanish-Americanism must not look to the past but to the future. It must be militant or it will disappear." In his discussion of ways and means, the author states that "among the clearest lessons of the war one new axiom stands out in peculiar relief: the importance of economic factors in any offensive action, the efficacy in wartime of the peaceful activities of peoples, the warlike preparation which takes the form of an abundant production of articles of the first necessity."

Ugarte is, as Professor Rippey says "a radical and idealist, but many of his compatriots—more even than Ugarte in his moments of discouragement may realize—share his convictions and aspirations."

The book is of general value presenting, as it does, a representative view of the other side of the Monroe Doctrine.

A. B.

THE DECLINE OF THE WEST

By Oswald Spengler; translated from the German by Charles Francis Atkinson. 428 pages. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926.) Library No. 901.

"Of far greater intellectual significance than the writings of *Keyserling* and *Steiner* is *Spengler's* massive treatise, "*The Decline of the West*" (*Der Untergang des Abendlandes*), the most important and influential work published in Germany during the last decade. Like *Keyserling*, he held no academic post, and except for his Doctor's thesis on *Hercacitus* he published nothing before the appearance of his masterpiece at the age of thirty-eight. If mathematics and philosophy were his favourite subjects, he also read widely in history and literature, religion and art.

"The Agadir crisis of 1911 turned his attention to current issues, and his first instinct was to write on some political phenomena of the age and the conclusions to which they pointed. 'I then discovered not only that I must go much further back in order to understand the present, but that a political problem could not be understood on the purely political plane, and, indeed, that no fragment of history could be understood till we penetrated the secret of world-history, which no one had ever achieved. Then all the connections began to become clear, and I envisaged the approaching war as the type of a historical occurrence which had its predetermined place within a great historical framework. At last I saw the solution plainly before me in immense outlines and in all its logical necessity.'"

"The title of his treatise was chosen in 1912; the first draft was finished before the outbreak of war; and the first volume, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1918, with the subtitle "*Outlines of a Morphology of World-History*." The Preface, dated from his Munich home in December, 1917, describes the work both as a philosophy of history and as a commentary on a great epoch. 'I close with the expression of a wish that this book should stand not altogether unworthily beside the military achievements of Germany.' Thus the work, far from being the offspring of defeat and despair, was planned at the meridian of the Empire and completed when Germany still counted confidently on victory."

"The strength and erudition of the book must strike every reader, and its bold generalisations stimulate reflection even if they do not always convince. An immense literature of criticism and interpretation greeted its appearance, and historians, philosophers, and theologians felt compelled to explain their attitude to 'Spenglerism.' Some critics, like *Croce*, argued that its thesis was neither new nor true; but the obvious power of the work deserved at any rate the larger part of the attention which is received."

—(Extracts from review in *The American Mercury*, April, 1926.)

For detailed review see *New York Times Book Review*, May 2, 1926.

The book is of interest to the student of political world-history.

MODERN RUSSIAN HISTORY

By Alexander Kornilov, translated and extended by Alexander S. Kaun. 352 pages, 2 maps. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1924.) Library No. 947.

"Kornilov's 'Modern Russian History' is one of the best guides to the evolution of Russia in the nineteenth century. It outlines all the principal sides of the Russian economic, demographic, and cultural development during this period. It shows also some of the deep roots of the present economic upheaval. Along with the histories of Shmourlo and Kluchevsky (which have not yet been translated into English), and Platonov's 'History of Russia' (which has lately been translated), Kornilov's book gives a clear and really scientific treatment of its subject. This does not mean that it does not have its 'weak points.' But in some degree, of course, these may be found in any general text. What is important is that such defects are not too great and too numerous. The same cannot be said with regard to A. S. Kaun's 'Russia under Nicholas II,' which has been appended to Kornilov's work. Kaun has written a political pamphlet but not a study in scientific history."—(Extract from pp. 597-598, *The Yale Review*, April, 1926.)

The book is of interest to all students of general history and of special value to the G-2 section.

WHY CHINA SEES RED

By Putnam Weale. 337 pages. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1925.) Library No. 951.

The name "Putnam Weale" is the pen name of Dr. Lenox Simpson, long employed by the Chinese Government as political adviser on foreign affairs to the President of China. Dr. Simpson is the author of nine political studies of the Far Eastern question, as well as of eight novels dealing with Chinese life.

In its detailed review of this work, the *New York Times Book Review* of 27 December, 1925, says:

"This book is important. It is well written, thoroughly documented, shows a remarkable intimacy with the diplomatic and political background, and an astute appreciation of the forces at play in China. * * *

"Mr. Simpson has not avoided prejudice. He is ineluctably British. His discussion of the policies of Russia, Japan, the United States and of the Chinese Factions themselves is frankly in relations to British, not Chinese interests. * * *

"The book falls into two sections. The first deals in detail with the internal problems of China, the tuchuns, Bolshevism, the student agitation and the press. The second takes up the Chinese policies of Japan, Russia, Great Britain and the United States. It is this section which is most pertinent and deserves the greatest immediate attention, though the discussion of the internal problems of China is sounder, more valuable and will outlast the ephemeral considerations of the present. * * *

The book is of interest to all officers concerned in American policy in China and in the construction placed on American motives by a prominent Englishman.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE (2 VOLS.)

Edited by Charles Seymour, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University. 943 pages. (Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926.) Library No. 908.

In his prefatory note, Colonel House proves himself a strong advocate of preparedness as a guarantee of peace by stating: "*But I was sure, given a*

large and efficient army and navy, the United States would have become the arbiter of peace and probably without the loss of a single life."

Admitting that he was and is a partisan of Woodrow Wilson and of the measures so ably and eloquently advocated by the latter, Colonel House nevertheless draws special attention to the fact that he differed now and then from the President as to the methods by which these measures might be realized, and never more sharply than in the question of military and naval preparedness.

The two volumes contain Colonel House's story of his association with Woodrow Wilson through the period of American neutrality, ending with a meeting at the White House after the delivery of the war message.

Vol. I: Behind the Political Curtain, 1912-1915.

Vol. II: From Neutrality to War, 1915-1917.

This work is of interest to all students of American History and of the participation of the United States in the World War.

(For detailed review of the work, see p. 383, *Foreign Affairs*, April, 1926.)

A. B.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WALTER H. PAGE (VOL. III)

By Burton J. Hendrick. 431 pages. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1926.) Library No. 923.

This volume contains the letters of Walter H. Page to Woodrow Wilson. "People who accept the view that the last instalment of Walter Page's war letters is less important than the two previous volumes will make a great mistake. In certain ways it is more important. The letters it contains were addressed to the President, that is, to a Chief of State, and were written with an evident and potent sense of responsibility. Further, they show with an even greater emphasis than the letters previously published the depth and passion of Page's convictions. He saw that, from whatever angle you looked at the thing, America was far too much of a world power to be able to keep out of the war and that the earlier she came in, the better it would be not only for mankind, but for the soul of the American nation, and also, of course, for its safety.

"No one with any real balance of judgment can, when faced with Page's letters to the President, entertain the ridiculous belief that he was a kind of 'titanic snob' who had been got hold of by the insidious British aristocracy and turned from a good American citizen into a Britisher, or still worse, into a lackey who licked the boots of Downing Street and of St. James's out of a morbid love of toadyism and self-abasement. Page may have been right or wrong in fact, but I venture to say that when heads are cool and judgments reasonably temperate, say, twenty years hence, there will not be found anyone capable of considering him a traitor to his country—a man who was bribed by a few dinner parties and soft words to abandon his duty to his native land!

"Another thing that strikes one very strongly about the new matter is the extra proof it gives of the marvelous literary accomplishment of Page. The letters will live as one of the greatest of all war documents. He paints the temper of the English government and people in a manner which has few or no parallels in history. He was an observer of the innermost life of the British nation at first hand. He felt 'the very pulse of the machine,' and could count each stroke. Yet he was not an observer whose mind was sent off its balance by individual feeling. It did not matter to him in the narrow personal sense whether the Germans or the Allies won the war. His own fortunes were not at stake.

"But Page's piece of consummate literary work could not have been done merely because he had such a wonderful stage box from which to watch the world's tragedy. By a piece of good fortune the man in the front

row box was the man best qualified to tell the tale unfolded before him in such intimate detail. It was no ordinary literary skill and accomplishment—these he had already shown—that served him so well. He developed during the war special powers of observation, of characterization, and of description which put him on a level with great memoirists like Saint-Simon. I say this with no careless levity of utterance, but with due care and deliberation. His description of the dinner at the Athenaeum Club during an air raid is an example of what I mean. It is witty, exciting, and generous beyond commendation. The opportunity, the man, the inspiration of a good and great cause, and the power to understand, to be moved, and to indite had come together 'in high cabal,' and produced a miracle of perfection. His book is thus one of the most poignant things in historical literature, ancient or modern. It is, of course, utterly different from Thucydides, but it is not less great."—(Extract from pp. 585 and 586, *The Yale Review*, April, 1926.)

The book is of interest to all students of American History and of the part played by the United States in the World War; it is of special value to the G-2 section.

THE MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

By Himself and his wife, Mary Baird Bryan. 556 pages. (Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1925.) Library No. 923.

"The life story of the late political and reform leader is told with adequacy and justice in 'The Memoirs of William Jennings Bryan' * * * The first two hundred pages of the stout volume, constituting that portion of his autobiography which Mr. Bryan had completed at the time of his death, form the honest record of his career from childhood till the Baltimore Convention of 1912. It became the task of Mrs. Bryan to take up the writing of the narrative thereafter, and very ably has she accomplished it. Fairness, restraint, a complete understanding of her husband's character and aspirations, as well as the use of material virtually unobtainable by others, render Mrs. Bryan's work eminently readable. There are included a liberal selection of the 'Commoner's' most important speeches and official papers, besides an appendix containing the address he was to have delivered as the final argument for the State in the Scopes trial."—(Reprint of review on p. 728, *The Bookman*, February, 1926.)

A valuable contribution to the biography of noted Americans.

WELLINGTON

By The Hon. John Fortescue, LL.D., D.Litt. 214 pages, 3 maps. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1925.) Library No. 923.

"* * * To a great man who has, so to speak, long been buried beneath his own greatness, Mr. Fortescue's book brings a new, a different and a better evaluation, and Wellington emerges an even greater man. Such a book is not lightly to be dismissed. In the first place, the author, who is King George's librarian at Windsor, brings to his work many years of extensive study and experience which have won for him a high reputation as a military historian. His work is sound, especially as regards this book, rather brilliant, which, combined with leaning toward traditional conservatism, makes him from the start an ideal biographer of the Duke. By this is meant that it is necessary for any writer to have profound knowledge and great sympathy with his subject if he is to create a work of intrinsic interest and enduring literary value. In addition to these prerequisite qualities he will need to exercise an exact discrimination, be just without being indecisive and be interesting without the sacrifice of detail. The sum

of these qualifications, which the author possesses in high degree, forms the main argument in support of a book that is undoubtedly the best critical biography of the Duke of Wellington ever written.

"It is not so much that Fortescue brings here and there some new material to bear on the Duke's amazing career that is the important feature of the book, as the 'blurb' would have us believe; in fact, it probably is an inconsiderable detail. The chief consideration and the most brilliant achievement lies in the method by which the author has built up the Duke's character from an immense quantity of published and unpublished material. * * *"—(Extract from review in *The New York Times Book Review*, January 10, 1926.)

Of general interest as a valuable contribution to the biography of the World's great military leaders and of special value to the G-2 section.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1892-1916 (2 Vols.)

By Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. Total 684 pages. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1925.) Library No. 923.

"These volumes have had wide interest and attention; already many reviewers have attested their excellence and their importance. In some places they have remained among the most sought for of non-fiction works, and, like the Page Letters, they are attracting more readers than novels usually have. There is good reason why this should continue. Viscount Grey, without pretension of style, has the utter simplicity and generally the clearness that mark the best writing. His character is apparent in his pages—noble, honest, sincere. What he has written is of utmost importance.

"Much that relates to British diplomacy in the years before the war has been insufficiently known or oftentimes questioned. This work does not answer all the questions to be asked; but it deals with much of what was then most important; and what is written is given directly, often with documentary support, by him who was at the center of what he relates and necessarily a great part thereof. Sometimes, dealing with matters have been the subject of varying conjectures, he speaks decisively of just what was done or exactly what was intended. Referring to a statement in the 'Erinnerungen' of Admiral von Tirpitz, that England's readiness to make agreements with Germany about the Baghdad Railway and the Portuguese colonies was due to increasing strength of the German fleet, he says: 'It was I who negotiated and initialled the last versions of those two Agreements. The whole transaction was in my hands, and I know that the growth of the German Fleet had nothing whatever to do with my attitude. The sole motive was a desire to show that we were ready to meet German aspirations, wherever we could reconcile them with British interests and engagements.' On the other hand, where his recollection is imperfect or his knowledge incomplete, or where what he says pertains to no more than what he knew or intended, he states this explicitly to be so.

"Such frankness and directness give added value to what is primarily an account of British foreign relations when the author was under-secretary for foreign affairs (1892-1895) and secretary of state for foreign affairs (1905-1916). Since a considerable portion of the work consists of documents quoted at length or in full, it is evident that these memoirs have high importance as a source for study of the subject.

"When Lord Grey began his diplomatic career, he says that he and others had lively sense of the difficulties pertaining to the position of Great Britain, in isolation, confronted with the constant and harassing opposition or hostility of France and of Russia, Germany exploiting the situation, sometimes in rough and disagreeable fashion. When he returned to office in 1905, a friendly agreement had just settled differences outstanding with France. The new situation was much easier and better than the old one, and he resolved that the friendship should not be lightly abandoned. Almost

immediately (1905-06) Germany challenged France. As a result of the support that England now gave to France, the agreement developed into an *Entente*. Later on (1907) an agreement was made to settle differences between Great Britain and Russia. The author denies that in the beginning or afterward these agreements were directed against Germany. He says that England would have welcomed another one to settle disputes between Germany and England. It is well known that he did, indeed, initial an agreement about Asia Minor in 1914, but that this came too late to improve relations enough to make the two of them co-operate for preventing a war.

"One of the principal reasons for his writing was 'that there should be a true account of the events that led up to the Great War.' He shows in detail again how Britain wished above all things to avoid such a war, and what efforts were made to avert it. Those advocates of the innocence of Germany who have hoped for support in documents to be revealed later from the British archives may note the author's assertion: 'The White Paper * * * contains all the material things that we knew then about events immediately preceding the outbreak of the war'; 'it was a full disclosure of our action in the critical days before the war; nothing important had been concealed, and there was nothing important left to reveal.' From his intimate association with Cambon and long intercourse with the government of France, he declares that the French were peacefully inclined; their government did not desire war; France dreaded war and did all she could to avoid it; and in the last evil days she went to extreme lengths to avoid giving provocation. 'She never sought war, and till the last moment strove to avoid it.' He says that the Franco-Russian alliance did not cover and French *revanche*; that on one occasion the German ambassador said to him: 'We know very well that it does not.' Concerning guilt of Russia—so eagerly brought forward of late by pro-German advocates very largely on the basis of suspicion, rumor, and deduction—he knows nothing. What he has to say about British relations with Russia and his own intercourse with Izvolsky and Benckendorff gives no support to the thesis that Russia was primarily to blame. The immediate cause of the war he, along with most other people, considers to have been the action of Austria-Hungary, and the major immediate responsibility he puts upon German militarism, the German government, and even upon the German people.

"Among interesting observations or contributions are the author's statement that the Russian government was 'a despotism without discipline'; his opinion in 1909 that war then would probably embroil the greater part of Europe; his pronouncement on the much controverted question about the influence and part of Edward the Seventh in foreign affairs—that it was not dominating and not decisive; that Britain desired the *Entente* and the Triple Alliance to live side by side in friendship; that the crises of 1905 and 1911, had they brought war, would have brought it at the season chosen by the Germans in 1870 and in 1914; his comment to Goschen in 1910 that Germany's attitude towards a naval agreement would show whether she was tending towards peace with security or ambition for hegemony of Europe; a damaging criticism of the editors of the Siebert documents; statements that the letter to Cambon in November, 1912, was published in the British White Paper without omission or alteration of a single word; that Kitchener prophesied a three-years' war from some instinct or intuition, not because he foresaw trench warfare; that in 1915 Russia had lively fear of Sweden joining Germany; that the agreement of 5 September, 1914, pledging the Allies not to make separate peace was at the instance of France and Russia, not of Great Britain. Other interesting contributions are his scathing comment upon the later years of the administration of Mr. Lloyd George; and his conviction that understanding between Great Britain and the United States 'is possible in a greater degree than between any other separate countries.' There is information of value about various 'secret treaties' made during the war.

"Perhaps the most important contribution in the work is disclosure that in February, 1916, through Colonel House, President Wilson made it known that 'he was ready, on hearing from France and England that the moment was opportune, to propose that a Conference should be summoned to put an end to the war. Should the Allies accept this proposal, and should Germany refuse it, the United States would probably enter the war against Germany.' The circumstances of the struggle up to that time made Russia and France think it not safe or proper to consider an end of the war then, and Grey declares that Britain could not suggest it to them. The terms contemplated—Restoration of Belgium, Alsace and Lorraine to France, an outlet to the sea for Russia, compensation to Germany elsewhere—would almost certainly not have been accepted by Germany then, in which case the United States might have joined the Allies a year sooner than she actually did.

"There are some things in respect of which fuller information from the author would be welcome. On the third of August, 1914, in the House of Commons he stated that on the previous day he had assured France that the British fleet would protect French coasts and shipping from the German fleet. Undoubtedly such action would have been *casus belli* when the Germans chose to consider it such. It resulted from previous concentration of French naval forces in the Mediterranean while the British navy was assembled about the British Isles. It was then evident that although England had not been obligated to assist France by any promise given in advance, yet in effect the *Entente Cordiale* had grown into a virtual alliance. How had these naval dispositions come about? On what understanding had they been arranged? Lord Grey repeatedly declares he never took part in naval or military conversations, and was not cognizant of what was decided."—(Reprint of review on p. 586, *The Yale Review*, April, 1926.)

Of interest to all students of the causes of the World War and of special value to the G-2 section.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LEADERSHIP

By Henry Edward Tralle. 227 pages. (New York: The Country Co., 1925.) Library No. 150.

This is an elementary work on the psychology of leadership, the qualities which make up personality, and hints on the development of leadership. It is of negative value to these schools.

P. V. K.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY: HOW IT AIDS AND INTERESTS

By E. Boyd Barrett, S. J., M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Georgetown University. 358 pages. (New York: P. J. Kennedy & Sons, 1925.) Library No. 150.

The purpose and scope of the book is best shown by the following quotation from the Preface:

"Among the many books written on the New Psychology there are few, very few, that are not offensive to Christians. Many of the new psychologists quite unnecessarily offend the susceptibilities of those who believe in Christ and who love the religion and moral code that are founded on His teaching. In thus insulting Christians they bring discredit on themselves and make their scientific investigations suspect. Anti-religious animus and prejudice should have no place in truly scientific minds.

"In this volume we propose to discuss the chief doctrines and the methods of the New Psychology, putting them in a fair and even sympathetic spirit, to the test of the principles of sane psychology."

The author approaches psychology through biology. In this connection he states: "To write in the spirit of a biologist lays one open to misunderstanding. And not a few are startled by reference to animal psychology. It may be that some pages in the present volume will at first sight cause surprise * * *. The soul of man is rational, and a spiritual substance. The soul of man can no more evolve from the animal soul than religion can evolve from convention, or life from inorganic matter. As essential differences exist even and always between rational knowledge and sense knowledge, religion and convention, a rational soul and an animal soul."

There are interesting chapters on the following subjects: The Hidden Sources of the Psycho-Neuroses, Methods of Psycho-Therapy or Mind Healing, Psycho-Analysis, Auto-Suggestion, The Part of the Will in Psycho-Therapy, and Education and Auto-Suggestion.

This book is of general interest to all officers.

P. V. K.

ECCENTRICITY: A FACTOR IN LEADERSHIP AND MORALE

"During the winter of 1924-25, Major Edgar S. Linthicum, Medical Corps, Surgeon at Fort Howard, Maryland, wrote a special report to the Surgeon General on conditions in the Army affecting the morale of officers and men. Among other things this report stated: 'For the past seven years the Army has gone through a period of driving energy which it is believed has eliminated the weaklings. * * * With a sum of tatal endeavors we have overreached and approached the limit of endurance physical and mental. We are driving under our own mental duress in an effort to keep apace, eyt unable to accomplish all in our average day, no part of which seems available for physical exercise. Night work is the rule and a present day necessity.'

"While the report mentioned most of the factors which are concerned in the state of affairs described, I am of the opinion that one matter deserving of special attention should have been broached, and that is the question of eccentricity among officers. As all officers are leaders and as the opportunity comes sooner or later to all to indulge their peculiarities, it seems to me pertinent to examine the subject of eccentricity as a factor affecting true leadership with the attendant reaction on the morale of subordinate officers or soldiers.

"During my service I have observed that it is really not so much the amount of actual work which breaks down morale and makes for difficulties, but it is the atmosphere in which such work is performed. The easiest situation from the point of view of labor expended, becomes the hardest if there is an air of indecision, hard driving tactics, antagonism, and the curtailment of privileges to no purpose by those charged with administration.

"We are all familiar with accounts of real or fancied ill treatment of subordinates at the hands of their superiors. In nearly every gathering officers' names will be mentioned, and there are always some who will classify them in terms of opprobrium. Graduates of the service schools will characterize some instructors as 'beyond the pale,' 'inhuman,' or 'despicable.' On the other hand when certain other officers' names are under discussion the very opposite picture is drawn. They are 'good scouts,' 'square,' 'approachable,' a 'peach of a C.O.' In the course of this article I want to analyze in a limited way, some of the causes of such opinions, and to indicate my conception of the remedy which will sooner or later be applied in the army, if real progress is to ensue.

The cause of very general adverse criticism may be expressed in the word: ECCENTRICITY. I have been unable to find in the various textbooks of psychology which I have consulted, a definition which appeals to me as a comprehensive statement of the meaning of eccentricity. We are all able

to observe departures from what are considered normal standards of behavior, and we are in the habit of saying that everyone is eccentric to some degree, but at what point must we draw a line? The discovery that our actions are determined to a large extent by the *unconscious* portion of the psyche, has opened up a tremendous field for investigation. The work of Freud and his school has revolutionized our previous ideas of psychology. The identification of *complexes*, or systems of ideas and effects in the unconscious, has made possible the explanation of inconsistencies, vacillations, and other abnormalities of conduct. We recognize that everyone has numerous conflicts in the unconscious, which often break through into consciousness in symbolic form and we recognize the complexes at the basis of these states of mind. We recognize that many persons, whose behavior impresses us as normal, while they may exhibit some range of reaction to unconscious conflicts, do not form such a maladjustment with their surroundings as to evoke bitter criticism among associates and subordinates. With these discoveries in mind, I believe the following definition of eccentricity will prove acceptable: *Eccentricity is that form of behavior beyond the limits of individual variation in the reaction to unconscious complexes.* As an example may be mentioned the case of an officer who has an inferiority complex with a partial realization of the trouble. He may have enough force of will to combat the feelings of insecurity which arise within his breast, and, though in command of troops, does not become a hard driver. When, however, an officer fails to conquer the urge of the complex in that he goes beyond the limits of normal behavior, it may be said that he is eccentric. "From the experiences detailed by many officers and from my own observation I have selected six types of eccentricity, which, to my mind, do much to undermine morale among associates and subordinates. They are as follows:

"(1) The *explosive* type. The picture is that of an officer who takes advantage of his rank in relieving nervous tensions. He will exhibit intense anger at the errors of others, although in many cases the errors are the result of his own faulty instructions. That makes little difference, however, He endeavors to inspire in those about him a fear of his power, and by no means takes into account the reactions of the officers and men about him to such a course of conduct. He will brook no comment and will receive no suggestions. He constantly appeals to the disciplinary powers of the service. He reminds his subordinates that he 'makes out efficiency reports,' and has the power of preferring charges against those who do not obey the letter of the law.

"Man's natural disposition is sensitive, and any situation which tends to detract from his self respect, or from the self-regarding instinct, produces either a conscious or unconscious resentment, thereby detracting from the efficiency of his work. Hence officers of the explosive type are surrounded by antagonism; errors tend to become multiplied and soon a vicious circle is formed: the more intolerant the officer and the more frequent his rage, the greater the number of errors.

"The new psychology explains the regression to anger so common among the explosive type of individuals as a byway of the libido due to the thwarting of an unconscious wish. Errors or faults of associates or subordinates merely offer an excuse for the relief of the tension due to repression, however much the officer may rationalize his acts to himself and attribute them to a desire for the betterment of conditions. The unconscious wish in this case is indicated by the verbal castigation meted out to offenders. Since actual physical cruelty cannot be resorted to in these civilized days, a substitution is made in the form of words. The determinant is a sadistic wish in the unconscious, or the desire to inflict cruelty in order to gain pleasure. Such a mental attitude is normal for the conscious life of the barbarian or small child, who takes pleasure in teasing a dog or cat, but is decidedly puerile for adults.

"(2) The *busy body*. This is an officer who apparently has more work than he can do. He complains that there are not enough hours in the day for him to accomplish his tasks. He is never satisfied with the work of subordinates, and is constantly revising, editing, or changing their results. As would be expected, this type is soon doing all the work and the subordinates very little. Real efficiency suffers and the output is below normal. The busy body type of officer is under the domination of what Adler calls the *inferiority complex*. The origin of this complex dates back to childhood when the young child is bewildered by the manifoldness and apparent chaos of reality. With inadequate ability to grasp the significance of the environment, the mind adopts the easiest conceptions, among which antithesis is the easiest. One of the most primitive of these conceptions is the antithesis, up-down or below-above, which is implanted in the child mind by the action of gravity and the power of man to stand erect, reinforced by the falling connected with weakness and death, and the increased resistance to gravity as the child grows. This conception is extended to nearly every human relationship, the 'upper' position becoming the goal of effort, and symbolizing all that is desirable in life. The persistence of the sense of inferiority in the unconscious of the adult is the cause of the most uneasy attitude of mind, of a sense of fear of the unknown. The reaction is often a compensation manifested by an effort to keep in touch with the enemy (i.e., the environment). The officer dominated by this complex is always on the alert to avoid surprise; he is continually engaged in exploration; always testing and retesting surroundings. All this tends to exaggeration and there develops ultraconsciousness (so often praised as a model for others), a love of detail for its own sake, and generally an incapacity for decision. Violent assertions of superiority manifest themselves and there is a demand for praise or flattery, as this is an antidote for the innate feelings of inferiority.

"The inferiority complex usually causes its possessor to exercise a petty tyranny over those under him, to search for mistakes, to make 'mountains of mole-hills,' and thus by placing others in an inferior situation, though momentarily, to gratify the desire for superiority. Such a desire cannot be gratified for any length of time by these measures. A complete understanding of the complex is necessary and a determined effort must be made to overcome the feeling.

"(3) The *hypocritical* type. Officers who may be properly classified under this head generally pose as geniality itself. They promise everything. Their whole attitude is apparently a desire to please others. They usually promise so much that they are unable to fulfill even a part of their promises. Fear of censure from higher authority causes them to use some secret method of defeating the desires of subordinates. In time the character of such officers becomes known, and they lose the respect and confidence of their subordinates. Such a course of conduct is another result of the *inferiority complex*. It is brought about by the failure of the adult to overcome the feeling of inferiority implanted in childhood as a result of discipline at the hands of egotistical or overbearing parents. It constitutes an overdevelopment of the primitive instinct designated by McDougall as the self-abasement instinct.

"(4) The *inattentive* type. Under this caption may be classed officers who pay very little attention to their organizations. They adopt no policies, but allow everything to be done by subordinates. The result is a lack of coordination, with the consequent feeling of dissatisfaction among subordinates. Some strong junior may assume the function of administration and the organization may operate satisfactorily, but the service is thereby burdened by a supernumerary who acts as nothing but a dead weight. The majority of officers of the inattentive type, finding that someone else can assume the helm, lapse into a state of day dreaming, or if of an active turn of mind, they utilize the time in the pursuit of pleasures of an infantile sort, so as to eradicate from consciousness their inner conflicts.

"(5) The *stereotyped* class. Officers who fall into this category are those described by Trotter as the *stable-minded*. The picture is that of the typical herdsman, full of energy and activity, and of strong will, but relatively resistant to the effects of experience. He develops fixed opinions and is immune to argument. He is usually of a contented or placid disposition. Whatever complexes he may possess are locked within logic-tight compartments of his mind, and he never permits one compartment to come into conflict with another. An officer of this type requires all sorts of regulations and precedents for his actions. He has no imagination nor vision. He will not tolerate opinions which differ from his rigid ideas. He resembles plaster-of-paris which has set in a particular mold and cannot be changed. While there is a smoothness and ease of operation in his organization, there is no real progress, no expression of individuality, no new ideas. The quality of the work is machine-like.

"(6) *Mixed types*. The foregoing types have been as clear-cut as I could make them in an attempt to classify eccentricities psychologically. That there are officers who do not belong exactly in any of these types must be patent to all who have taken an interest in this study. Certain mixed types do occur. The *explosive* and the *busy body*; the *hypocritical* and the *inattentive*; the *busy body* and the *stereotype*; are common examples.

"With our increasing understanding of the mechanisms of mental action, it is a foregone conclusion that more attention will be paid to types of officers selected for various posts. The ideal mind for leadership is that described by Tansley as combining the flexibility of intellect and the readiness to be taught by experience of the unstable mind with the resolution and persistence of the stable mind. Heretofore, there has been little attention given to the indices of various types of eccentricity. The selection of officers for certain positions has not been based on conceptions of the unconscious mechanisms of behavior. Occasionally when it is well known that in some indefinable way a certain officer will ruin an organization such as an officer is assigned some duty which makes it impossible for him to indulge his eccentricity at the expense of others. Some idea as to eccentricity among officers may be deduced from two sources: (1) from the number of desertions in an organization as compared with other organizations under similar circumstances; from the number of absences without leave; from the resignations of officers in subordinate capacities, or innumerable requests for transfers to other posts or branches of the service; from *sub rosa* complaints; and (2) from a study of efficiency reports, particularly those made by a single officer on a large number of officers under him. It is recognized among psychologists of the new school that persons who possess some fault or deficiency of which they are ashamed, are notoriously intolerant of the same fault in others. Hence reports made by an officer which continually recognize and exaggerate certain defects probably indicate the existence of those defects in the reporting officer.

"It is my opinion that more and more study of the psychology of officers is bound to be made in the future. With the selection of appropriate positions for the various types, or by extended psychoanalyses so as to lay bare to the officers concerned their complexes, a much higher standard of morale is bound to follow. Naturally the burden of such work must fall on the medical department, as in that branch are to be found the men qualified to conduct such a study. Careful judgment and tact coupled with professional ability are prerequisites for those who should be charged with this important duty."—(Reprint of article by Major Bertram F. Duckwall, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, in *The Military Surgeon*, May, 1926.)

Of interest to all officers.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

By John W. Davis, Philip Cook, Albert C. Ritchie, Luther B. Wilson, and Charles E. Hughes. 88 pages. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1925.) Library No. 323.6.

This publication presents in book form a series of addresses on American Citizenship, broadcasted by radio under the auspices of the Committee on American Citizenship, American Bar Association.

The purpose of these addresses is "to lead the American people to a more thorough study of the Federal Constitution and the theory of Government underlying the same."

The addresses emphasize the importance of personal responsibility in the acceptance of any proposal to amend the Constitution, or any proposal for legislative action that plans to carry forward the general welfare of the people by force of law.

Of interest to all officers.

A. B.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES: A SURVEY OF THE ECONOMICS OF DIPLOMACY

By William Smith Culbertson. 564 pages. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1925.) Library No. 341.

"The material Dr. Culbertson presents has almost all been worked and reworked by competent writers on commercial policy. And yet Dr. Culbertson's book gives an impression of freshness, originality, and in a sense, superior validity. Other writers have taken the point of view of nationalism, or that of liberal cosmopolitanism. Dr. Culbertson's point of view is international.

"What confronts the modern world is a vast and rapidly developing network of economic relations that transcend national boundaries. More and more the nations are coming to depend on foreign markets for their products, on foreign sources of supply of raw materials. The international movement of capital assumes larger and larger proportions; technical skill and scientific achievement are no longer easily contained within their countries of origin. Political government, here as elsewhere behind the times, comes limping along after the development of the facts and endeavors to supply the rules and regulations needed, to create order in this new realm of activity. But its endeavor is animated by nationalistic purposes and the means it employs are those it has used effectively in domestic relations where its competence is not subject to question.

"The results are not encouraging. National governments urge on the creation of international interests over which they can have no adequate control. They back up their nationals in enterprises abroad which they would prohibit or curb at home. 'To the fierceness of private trade competition has been added national competition; and trade rivalry, instead of being checked, has been intensified and stamped with a national stamp. It may be predicted that this nationalist competitive system, if allowed to continue the course pursued by it in recent decades, will, like Samson in the temple of the Philistines, destroy itself.' (p. 20.) * * *

"For regulating all these complicated international economic relations there is need of frequent conferences among the leading commercial and industrial nations. Dr. Culbertson does not contemplate an economic league of nations, nor an international administrative body controlling the distribution of raw materials or of capital. But matters that really transcend the competence of the several nations can only be handled well through conferences that will seriously consider the common welfare of the whole family of nations.

"It is impossible in a review to give a fair idea of the skill with which Dr. Culbertson marshals his arguments, the adequacy and yet economy of the materials presented, the moderation and good sense with which opposing views are criticized. Dr. Culbertson's book is a very good one and deserves a distinguished place in the literature of commercial policy."—(Extract from review by Alvin Johnson in *The American Journal of International Law*, April, 1926.)

Of interest to the student of International Economic Policy; of special value to the G-2 section.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

By J. Fred Rippey, A.M., Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, University of Chicago. 401 pages. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926.) Library No. 973.

This book presents the first general survey of the diplomatic relations of the United States and Mexico that has appeared in any language.

As stated by the author and shown by the footnotes, the work is based almost entirely upon primary materials—upon contemporary newspapers and periodicals, and upon documents published by the two governments or drawn from their archives. Except for the periods prior to 1848 and subsequent to 1910 and the administrations of Buchanan and Lincoln, the author has broken virgin soil.

In his conclusion, the author voices the opinion that American enterprise and Mexican backwardness are bound to produce conflicts hereafter, as in the past, and that the present boundary will perhaps continue to be a source of irritation, and that any attempt at effective modification may lead to war.

An excellent bibliography is appended.

This book is of interest to all officers and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

THE WORLD COURT

By Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante. 379 pages. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1925.) Library No. 341.

This book has been translated by Elizabeth F. Read for the American Foundation Maintaining the American Peace Award. Jury of Award: Elihu Root, Chairman; James Guthrie Harbord; Edward M. House; Ellen F. Pendleton; Roscoe Pound; William Allen White; Brand Whitlock.

The work is introduced to the American reader with the following preface by the American Foundation:

"We have faith that Judge de Bustamante's book on the Permanent Court will greatly aid American readers in understanding the World Court in its true perspective. Judge de Bustamante's distinguished scholarship and his long connection with progressive attempts to arrive at a better international understanding eminently qualify him to present the story of the Court to Americans. As a Judge of the Court itself, as a Member of the Hague Court of Arbitration and as Vice-President of the Institute of International Law he has for many years been closely in touch with the development of the principles of arbitration and law as methods of settling international disputes."

The book is of interest to all officers.

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

By R. B. Mowat. 350 pages. (London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1925.) Library No. 421.

A good brief account from the English point of view, utilizing some unpublished material.

Of interest to the student of International Relations and of some value to the G-2 section.

EUROPE AND THE EAST

By Norman Dwight Harris, Professor of Diplomacy and International Law, Northwestern University. 649 pages. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926.) Library No. 327.950.

"The Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in Northwestern University gives in this book a condensed account of the foreign relations of Asiatic states in recent times and of the intervention of European powers in their affairs. It is the first attempt to cover this great field within the compass of a single volume. In some parts of the Orient political affairs are decidedly in a state of transition, but the author has made every effort to bring his narrative up to date, and with the exception of China and Persia he has managed to tell a complete and fairly well-rounded story."—(Reprint of review on p. 558, *The American Review of Reviews*, May, 1926.)

The book is of interest to students of Asiatic affairs and of special value to the G-2 section.

THE RECENT FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

By George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University. 361 pages. (New York: The Abingdon Press, 1925.) Library No. 341.

"The six chapters of this handy little book contain the lectures, revised and expanded to include the whole of Mr. Hughes' administration of the State Department, delivered by Professor Blakeslee on the Bennett Foundation at Wesleyan University in March, 1924. The subtitle limits the general topic to "Problems in American Cooperation with other Powers," and the various chapters follow the problems into our relations with Europe, Latin America and the Far East, concluding with a prognosis of cooperation in the future. The writing is crisp and lucid; the narrative and argument are replete with illustrative matter from recent events, comment and official utterances.

"Dealing with the relations between the United States and the Latin American Republics, the author finds several related factors in control,—the Monroe Doctrine, Pan Americanism, Latin Americanism, the special interest of the United States in the Caribbean, and the opposition of this country to European participation in our relations with Latin America. He recognizes the persistence of Latin American opposition to a Monroe Doctrine that is the exclusive possession of the United States, and without taking direct issue with the statement made by Secretary Hughes that such it must remain, he supports the Secretary's suggestion that each Latin American state make its own declaration of the Monroe Doctrine. If Professor Blakeslee regards such declarations as a first step toward an effective Pan American Monroe Doctrine, one may agree with him; otherwise he would appear to be urging our southern neighbors to beat upon sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, to put sentiment before interests.

"The treatment of our Far Eastern policy is, properly, an analysis not of one policy, the Open Door, but of the related policies of the Open Door and the integrity of China, though the relationship between the two is not stressed. Curiously enough, in view of the author's special interest in cooperation, he omits any consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's strenuous application of that principle in his 'agreed Memorandum' of 1905, and also

of the Root-Takahira agreement, though he characterizes the Lansing-Ishii reaffirmation of the latter as 'unfortunate.' Must one not admit that it is not in cooperation that virtue lies, but in what states cooperate to accomplish? An interesting issue, the relation of the wireless controversy to the Open Door doctrine, is not touched upon. The author brings out clearly and strongly the necessity of Japanese-American cooperation and the importance of a diplomacy consistently directed to that end. But cooperation in the Far East must take full account of China and the other Powers, as well as Japan.

"In the concluding chapter the significance of cooperation is dealt with at some length. It is stated that: 'the United States will be compelled in the future to follow a course of much closer cooperation, economic and political, with the other nations of the world than it is following today.' This the author believes to be true of Europe, where hitherto this country has followed a middle course of cooperation in economic programs and avoidance of it in political issues, as well as in Latin America and the Far East. Believing that 'in the task of cooperation for international peace a peculiar obligation rests upon the United States,' and that 'if ever reasonably rapid progress is to be made toward the abolition of the war system it will require an increasingly close and effective cooperation by the nations of the world, including the United States,' Professor Blakeslee concludes that if the League of Nations gains in prestige in other states, 'the League idea will make an increasingly strong appeal to the judgment and the conscience of the American people.'"—(Reprint of review by Harold Scott Quigley, in *The American Journal of International Law*, April, 1926.)

Of interest to all officers concerned in the study of the relations between the United States and foreign powers; of special value to the G-2 section.

HUMAN NATURE AND THE PEACE PROBLEM (One Vol.) FOREIGN POLICY AND OUR DAILY BREAD (One Vol.)

By Norman Angell. 171 pages, and 202 pages, respectively. (London: W. Collins Sons & Co., 1925.) Library No. 327.942.

These two volumes are a reprint of *The Fruits of Victory*, by the same author, with the addition of several new chapters. They contain the latest essays of this well-known British writer who is working in the cause of *Internationalism*.

Being a sequel to *The Great Illusion*, a previous work by the same author which caused what is known as *Norman Angellism*, to become one of the principal topics of discussion amongst politicians and journalists all over Europe, this latest work is in some measure an examination, in the light of the events of the last ten years, of the truth or utility of the political theories discussed in the earlier work.

The underlying proposition of this earlier work was that a modern nation cannot, in fact, profit by conquest, by enlarging the area of its political administration, even though the new territory, colonial or other, contains valuable materials, coal, iron-ore, oil, or what not; that military power—victory—cannot be turned to economic account in the modern world; cannot be used as the instrument to *capture* trade, nor insure the economic security and welfare of the victor, nor even exact adequate indemnities.

The notion that those things could be achieved by military power was termed by the author "The Great Illusion" of international politics which, in his opinion, must be dispelled before a stable international order can be erected.

The two volumes in question contain, respectively, the moral and psychological, as well as the economic arguments of the author's case, based on the events following the World War.

The work of this author which has attracted wide attention and has been mentioned in England "as one of the most brilliant contributions to the literature of international relations that has appeared for a very long time," is well worth reading. It contains a wealth of closely reasoned argument against the principles governing the relations of civilized nations to one another.

Of interest to all officers.

A. B.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE OF THE STATES OF THE NEW WORLD

By Alejandro Alvarez. 560 pages. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1924.) Library No. 327.73.

In the desire to contribute in some way to the hundredth anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine, the *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace* decided to obtain a collection of expressions of opinion by Latin Americans as well as North Americans regarding that instrument.

Authorized by the Executive Committee of the Endowment to make arrangement for such a collection, the Director of the Division of International Law requested Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, the distinguished Chilean publicist, to select from the innumerable expressions of opinion by Latin and North Americans those which in his judgment were best calculated to show the nature of the Doctrine and the extent to which it has appealed to the minds of the leading publicists and statesmen of the Americas.

Mr. James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, believes that no volume exists which attempts to do for the Monroe Doctrine what Mr. Alvarez's collection does.

Of interest to all students of American policy and of special value to the G-2 section.

A. B.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK: A RECORD OF EVENTS AND PROGRESS, YEAR 1925

Editor, Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D. 1158 pages. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1926.) Library No. 310.

After the appearance of ten volumes, covering the years, 1910 to 1919, inclusive, the publication of the American Year Book was suspended for five years, to be resumed with the present issue.

The work presents a general survey of the advance of the nation for the year 1925, dealing with political and governmental events, and the progress of literature, art, science and education. It is intended to bring out particularly the new ideas and to chronicle the new results of scientific and other intellectual activity.

The arrangement of the book groups the entire range of events, discoveries, and advances into 40 so-called Divisions. At the end of each division, there appears a brief statistical survey of the field, as well as a brief list of selected books and periodical articles which have appeared upon that general subject during the year, 1925. Among other extensions, special divisions have been created for the subjects of Aeronautics and Vocational Education.

This work is of general value as a reliable reference book on a great variety of important subjects.

A. B.

April-June, 1926

A MANUAL OF STYLE

Eighth edition. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1925.)
391 pages. Library No. 655.24.

A codification of the typographical rules governing the publications of the University of Chicago, together with specimens of types used at the University Press.

The principles of typography set forth in this volume are generally recognized as standard in the United States and have been or are being adopted by the principal universities of the country.

The book is of special value to the Publication Section.

A. B.

III. NEW TRANSLATIONS RECEIVED

1. Filed in Instructors' File Room

From the French

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

By Turkish General Staff; translated into French by Maj. Larcher, French Army. (From *Les Archives de la Grande Guerre*, Vol. 17, No. 50.) (Presented by Army War College.) Instructors' File No. 1810-E.

From the German

THE MOST IMPORTANT WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE CAVALRY AND THEIR EXPLOITATION

By Freiherr v. Rothberg, Maj. Gen., German Army, Ret. (Translated at the G. S. S. from *Wichtigste Kriegserfahrungen der Kavallerie und ihre Auswertung*, an article in *Militär-Wochenblatt*, 4 April, 1926.) 13 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 320-TT.

2. Obtained on loan from The Army War College

From the French

THE CHEMICAL WAR

By Dr. R. Hanslian and Fr. Bergendorff. (Translated into French from extracts of the German book, "*Der Chemische Krieg*;" from *Revue d'Artillerie*, Oct.-Nov., 1925.)

THE GERMAN GROUPS OF ARMIES DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR (1914-1918)

By Major H. Martin, French Army. (From *Revue Militaire Française*, Dec., 1925.)

MOROCCO

By A. Niessel, Capt. of Infantry (Paris, 1901).

From the German

SOME LIGHT ON TANNENBERG FROM THE RUSSIAN SIDE

By Lt. Col. Hermann v. Giehl, German Army. (From *Wissen und Wehr*, March, 1922.)

THE LIBERATION OF EAST PRUSSIA

By German Reichsarchive. (From "The World War 1914 to 1918," Vol. II, Part 2, Section 2.)

From the Spanish

MILITARY AVIATION IN JAPAN

By Lt. Col. Eduardo Herrera de la Rosa, Spanish Military Attaché in Japan. (From *La Guerra y su Preparacion*, May, 1925.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE AIR FORCES IN ITALY

(From *La Guerra y su Preparacion*, July, 1925.)

IV. MAGAZINES RECEIVED

United States

Weeklies:

Army and Navy Journal.
Army and Navy Register.
Federal Reporter.
Literary Digest.
Saturday Evening Post.
Time.

Semi-Monthlies:

American Rifleman.
Recruiting News.
Rider and Driver.
The Pointer.
The Spur.

Monthlies:

Aero Digest.
American Mercury.
Atlantic Monthly.
Bulletin of the Pan American Union.
Coast Artillery Journal.
Chemical Warfare.
Current History.
Historical Outlook.
Infantry Journal.
International Book Review.
Military Surgeon.
National Geographic.
New Mexico Historical Review.
Official Railway Guide.
Review of Reviews.
Scientific American.
Scientific Monthly.
The Bookman.
U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.
Western Golfer.
World's Work.

Bi-Monthlies:

Army Ordnance.
Field Artillery Journal.
Military Engineer.
Quartermaster Review.
The Annals.

Quarterlies:

Americana.
American Journal of International Law.
American Historical Review.

Annals of Iowa.
Cavalry Journal.
Foreign Affairs.
Geographical Review.
Journal of American History.
Marine Corps Gazette.
North American Review.
The Remount.
Yale Review.

England

Weeklies:

Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette.
London Illustrated News.

Monthlies:

Royal Artillery Journal.
Tank Corps Journal.

Quarterlies:

Army Quarterly.
Cavalry Journal.
Round Table.
Royal Engineers Journal.
Royal United Service Institution.

France

Weeklies:

L'Illustration.

Monthlies:

Revue d'Artillerie.
Revue d'Infanterie.
Revue Militaire Française.

Bi-Monthlies:

Revue de Cavalerie.

Germany

Weeklies:

Militär-Wochenblatt.

Monthlies:

Heerestechnik.
Kriegskunst im Wort und Bild.

Quarterlies:

Wissen und Wehr.

Italy

Monthlies:

La Cooperazione Delle Armi.

April-June, 1926

Spain

Monthlies:

La Guerra y su Preparacion.

Canada

Semi-Monthlies:

Military Gazette.

Cuba

Monthlies:

Boletin del Ejercito.

V. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SERVICE SCHOOLS

FROM THE CAVALRY SCHOOL	Instructors' File No.
<i>Action of Cavalry as Part of the Rear Guard of a Large Infantry Force. Map Problem No. 22</i>	P.H. 96-35
<i>Advanced Reconnaissance. Problem</i>	P.H. 96-19
<i>Advance Guard. Study of a C. G. S. C. Problem. Illustrative Problem</i>	P.H. 96-63
<i>Aerial Reconnaissance. Problem No. 1</i>	P.H. 96-28
<i>Animal Management. Test No. 4</i>	P.H. 96-14
<i>Artillery. Demonstration</i>	P.H. 96-47
<i>Artillery. Illustrates the employment of artillery in a delaying action by a rear guard. Map Exercise</i>	P.H. 96-43
<i>Attack of a Fortified Position. Conference Problem</i>	P.H. 96-48
<i>Attack by a Division in a Meeting Engagement. G. S. S. Problem. Conference</i>	P.H. 96-54
<i>Cavalry vs. Cavalry. Illustrates the conduct of combat by a regiment against a mounted enemy. Tactical Ride</i>	P.H. 96-59
<i>Cavalry Leadership Test for Small Units</i>	P.H. 96-38
<i>Combat. Demonstration</i>	P.H. 96-13
<i>Combat. Illustrates the employment of a squadron of cavalry with a machine gun troop attached when acting alone in offensive combat against infantry. Tactical Ride</i>	P.H. 96-60
<i>Command and Staff. Field Exercise</i>	P.H. 96-67
<i>Command and Staff. Map Maneuver</i>	P.H. 96-17
<i>Command, Staff, and Logistics. Map Maneuver</i>	P.H. 96-37
<i>Consolidated Schedule. Advance Course</i>	P.H. 96-39
<i>Consolidated Schedule. Refresher Course</i>	P.H. 96-40
<i>Consolidated Schedule. Summer Machine Gun Class</i>	P.H. 96-41
<i>Conroy. Map Exercise</i>	P.H. 94-83
<i>Counterreconnaissance. Illustrates the employment of a reinforced cavalry brigade operating to screen the advance of a corps. Conference Problem</i>	P.H. 96-11
<i>Counterreconnaissance. Illustrates the employment of a reinforced cavalry brigade operating as a screening force in the advance of a corps. Map Exercise</i>	P.H. 94-84
<i>Daylight Withdrawal. Illustrates withdrawal from action during daylight hours. Conference</i>	P.H. 96-55
<i>Decisions of a Flank Guard Commander to Obtain Security for his Command during a March. Map Problem No. 16</i>	P.H. 94-86
<i>Defense. Illustrates the employment of a cavalry force in a defensive situation in which some time is available for organization of the ground. Map Exercise</i>	P.H. 96-7
<i>Defense. Illustrates the selection, occupation, and defense of a position in deployed defense. Use of the Brigade reserve in a counterattack. Map Problem No. 21</i>	P.H. 96-34
<i>Defense of a Position. Illustrative Problem</i>	P.H. 96-58
<i>Delaying Action. Illustrates delaying action by a reinforced cavalry brigade with the mission of holding Gettysburg against a reinforced infantry brigade for a stated length of time. Conference Problem</i>	P.H. 96-25
<i>Delaying Action. Illustrates some of the principles of the employment of cavalry applicable to a situation in which cavalry must delay a larger, slower moving force. Map Exercise</i>	P.H. 96-29

Division Air Service. Demonstration.....	P.H. 96-50
Employment of Cavalry in Screening the Concentration of a Corps. Map Problem No. 19.....	P.H. 96-9
Employment of a Cavalry Brigade on counterreconnaissance as a moving screen, and the use of a squadron as a reconnaissance detachment operating in front of the brigade. Map Problem No. 15.....	P.H. 96-36
Employment of a Cavalry Brigade on a reconnaissance mission for an Army. Map Problem No. 18.....	P.H. 96-10
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Flank Guard. Illustrates one method of conducting a flank guard—that of moving by bounds, halting at successive key positions. Conference Problem.....	P.H. 96-6
Flank Guard. Illustrates the method of protecting the flank of a moving column, by the use of a flank guard which bounds from one key position to another; protecting the main body at critical points along the line of march. Map Exercise.....	P.H. 96-1
Flank Guard. Illustrates one method of conducting a flank guard for a moving column; that of moving from one key point to another by bounds. Map Exercise.....	P.H. 96-3
Halt for the Night and Outpost. Illustrates the camp of a small command and the security measures adopted. Map Exercise.....	P.H. 94-85
Handling of a Cavalry Brigade in a Meeting Engagement. Map Maneuver.....	P.H. 96-32
Historical Example. Reconnaissance.....	P.H. 174-65
Illustrates the halt for the night and the outpost of a regiment of cavalry. Map Problem No. 13.....	P.H. 94-87
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Methods of Instruction. Test No. 2.....	P.H. 96-5
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Reconnaissance. Illustrates certain phases in the handling of a reinforced cavalry brigade on distant reconnaissance. Map Exercise.....	P.H. 94-78
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Use of a cavalry force in delaying action when it takes advantage of a mistake on the part of the enemy or catches the enemy at a disadvantage. Map Problem No. 23.....	P.H. 96-22
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<i>Tactics—Flank Guard. Marked Problem No. 18. Map Problem.</i>	P.H. 89-21
<i>Tactics—General discussion of Offensive Combat. Pamphlet.</i>	P.H. 182-112
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1. MAP OF GERMANY. (KARTE DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES).
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Published by Prussian Department of Land Surveying, Berlin, Germany. Three guide maps and 3 copies each of 52 unit sheets, covering the territory in eastern Germany involved in the concentration and initial operations on the Russo-German front during the World War.

2. MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE. (KARTE VON MITTELEUROPA).
(1:300,000)

Published by Prussian Department of Land Surveying, Berlin, Germany. Three guide maps and 3 copies each of 45 unit sheets, covering all the territory in Germany, Poland, and Russia, involved in the German and Russian Operations on the Russo-German front during the World War.

3. MAP OF EUROPE AND ANTERIOR ASIA. (KARTE VON EUROPA
UND VON VORDERASIEN). (1:800,000)

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4. GENERAL MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE. (GENERALKARTE VON
MITTELEUROPA), Austrian General Staff Map, 1:200,000

One guide map, and 1 copy each of 265 unit sheets, covering the Balkan states proper, as well as portions of Italy, Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Russia.

5. MAP OF ASIA MINOR. (KARTE VON KLEINASIEN). (1:400,-
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